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contain ova varying in size from a No. 10 shot to that of a small pea. The skin of this bird is at present in my son's collection.—*Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

**Capture of *Geothlypis poliocephala palpebralis* in Cameron County, Texas.**—Recently Mr. Charles K. Worthen of Warsaw, Illinois, sent me for identification a specimen of *Geothlypis poliocephala palpebralis* (Ridgw.), an adult male, taken by one of his collectors at Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas, June 8, 1890. On my questioning the correctness of the alleged locality, Mr. Worthen made special inquiries respecting the capture of this specimen, and writes me that his collector assures him the specimen "*was taken in Brownsville, Texas.*" It being the first one he had seen, he sent it to Mr. Worthen for identification. This specimen is now in Mr. Worthen's collection.

This forms the first record of the species for the United States. Mr. George B. Sennett, however, has in his collection a single specimen from Aldema, Tamaulipas, Mexico, collected June 13, 1888. These specimens are both referable to the form Mr. Ridgway has recognized as *Geothlypis palpebralis* (Man. N. Am. Birds, 1887, p. 526),—one of the several closely allied forms of the *G. poliocephala* group.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City.*

**Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) at Raleigh, N. C.**—On April 27, 1891, while walking near a small woodland stream I heard the note of a Warbler unfamiliar to me but which reminded me of the song of the Parula without the rise at the end. The sound came apparently from the low bushes in the brook, but I could see no bird. I followed the sound up the brook till I reached a thicket at its head, where I waited. On hearing the notes again I crossed the brook and found the bird was in the woods in front of me. In a few seconds I saw a bird with a black throat about 15 ft. from the ground in the lower limbs of a small oak, and immediately after collected my first Bachman's Warbler. While in the oak the bird suggested *Dendroica virens*, but the song prevented my mistaking it for that species.

This specimen was apparently in breeding condition as the testes measured  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm., but I could detect no other birds with it, except a pair of Bluegray Gnatcatchers which were building near the same brook.

On May 22, I took my second specimen of this species, in a woodland thicket on the edge of Walnut Creek, within a few feet of where the above mentioned brook flows into the creek. I may here mention that since killing the first specimen I had on three occasions followed and killed Wormeating Warblers, on account of the similarity of their song to that of Bachman's Warbler. When the song of Bachman's Warbler fell on my ears on this second occasion, I remarked to my brother, who was with me, "I hear a Warbler singing that is either a Wormeater or a Bachman's." I followed the notes up the creek till at last I caught sight of a bird with a black throat in a small birch and immediately shot it. Another bird flew

chipping into another birch and also fell a victim, but this was only a male Prairie Warbler, and not the mate of my Bachman's. This Bachman's was also a male, the testes measuring  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The song, as in the previous instance, seemed to come from the low bushes near the ground, while the bird was ten feet from the ground when shot.

These two captures, I believe, extend the range of Bachman's Warbler considerably further north than was previously known, and make it probable that it breeds not far from here, though perhaps not in this immediate vicinity. I may add that I have searched for this species with great care since capturing my first specimen but without any success except on the second occasion of its capture and then I wasn't looking for it.—C. S. BRIMLEY, *Raleigh, N. C.*

**Note on *Mimocichla verrillorum*.**—In the last number of 'The Auk' (VIII, p. 217) I described what was supposed to be a new species of *Mimocichla* from the Island of Dominica, and assumed it to be the first record of the genus for the Lesser Antilles. For the time being I had forgotten a recent paper by Dr. P. L. Sclater (P. Z. S., 1889, p. 326), giving a list of the birds of Dominica, and recording therefrom a form of *Mimocichla*, called by him *M. ardesiaca albiventris*. I was unfortunately not reminded of this paper till after the publication of my own, otherwise I should doubtless have adopted Mr. Sclater's name for the species in question, although he failed to point out some of the principal differences distinguishing this form from its allies. Mr. Sclater says: "As might have been expected, the Dominican *Mimocichla* belongs to the Porto Rican form. It is, in fact, so nearly similar that I do not see sufficient grounds for making it specifically distinct. The only difference apparent is the much greater whiteness of the belly in the Dominican species, whence those who adopt trinomials would, no doubt, call it *Mimocichla ardesiaca albiventris*." As in a later reference to it in the same paper he says: "Besides these there are two peculiar subspecies, namely *Mimocichla ardesiaca albiventris*," etc., he evidently intended to recognize it as a subspecies. As the name *albiventris* has priority by several months over *verrillorum* the species will stand as *Mimocichla albiventris* (Scl.), on the basis of the characters given in my former paper.—J. A. ALLEN, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

**The Robin Wintering at Godbout, Quebec.**—I desire to place on record what is to us here a most unusual occurrence, viz., the wintering of the Robin (*Merula migratoria*) on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. On looking over my notes on the species, extending over twelve years, I find that the latest bird previously seen was noted on December 5; other years from 25th to 30th November. Arrivals in the spring have been noted from April 18 to May 6. This year I kept recording their occurrence day after day, always expecting that it was going to be the last seen, but they are here still (Feb. 4. 1891), and intend to stay I believe. Every day when the tide falls, leaving the rocks or some shoals bare, they flock to